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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/502,117	07/21/2004	Akihiko Okubora	075834.00270	2114
33448	7590	12/28/2007	EXAMINER	
ROBERT J. DEPK			DINH, TUAN T	
LEWIS T. STEADMAN			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ROCKEY, DEPK & LYONS, LLC			2841	
SUITE 5450 SEARS TOWER				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/502,117	OKUBORA, AKIHIKO	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Tuan T. Dinh	2841	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,5,6,11-14 and 16-19 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5,6,11-14 and 16-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubota (U.S. Patent 6,183,669) in view of Kobayashi et al. (U.S. Patent 6,531,775).

As to claims 1-3, Kubota et al. discloses a high-frequency module (1, column 12, line 1) as shown in figure 1 including:

a wiring pattern (5, column 12, line 5) formed in an organic insulative layer (2, 3) and

a plurality of conductive parts (capacitor C, Inductor L, and resistor 11, column 12, lines 3-7) forming passive elements and distributed parameter elements (strip lines, column 12, line 4), which transmit a high-frequency signal, each of the conductive parts being formed correspondingly to an area of the organic insulative layer where no woven glass fabric is laid, each of the conductive parts (C, I, R, and strip lines) is covered with a ground layer (5) formed on the organic insulative layer to form a strip structure or a micro-strip structure.

Kubota does not specific disclose the organic insulative layer is formed from polyimide material.

Kobayashi et al. shows a high frequency module (30A) as shown in figures 4-5 comprising a substrate (32A) including a thin film resin (45A) made from polyimide, see column 5, lines 39-52.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a polyimide layer as taught by Kobayashi employed in the high frequency module of Kubota in order to provide an excellent high frequency characteristic.

3. Claims 5-6, 8-9, and 11-12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geller et al. (U.S. Patent 5,929,510) in view of Kobayashi et al. (U.S. Patent 6,531,775).

As to claim 5, 9, and 11, Geller et al. discloses a high-frequency module (10, column 2, line 10) and a method of producing a high frequency module (10) as shown in figure 1 comprising:

a base substrate block (16, 30, column 2, lines 15-16, 29-30) comprising an organic substrate, and having a plurality of wiring layers each including an organic insulative layer (18, 32, column 2, lines 17-18, 31-32) and a wiring pattern (22, column 2, lines 19-20) and having at least the uppermost one of the wiring layers (36) layer flattened to form a buildup surface (a surface on top portion 16 and 30), and

an elements block (40, and 42) having formed in the organic insulative layer (the insulative layer 40, and 42) formed on the main side of the buildup surface of the base substrate block (16, and 30) a wiring pattern (44, 46, 48, 50) and a plurality of

conductive parts (62, 64, and 66, which are a resistor or capacitor, see column 2, lines 49-50) forming passive elements and distributed parameter elements (strip lines 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60), which transmit a high-frequency signal, each of the conductive parts (components and strip lines) of the elements block (30, 40, and 42) is formed correspondingly to an area of the organic insulative layer where no woven glass fabric is laid.

Geller does not specific disclose the organic insulative layer is formed from polyimide material.

Kobayashi et al. shows a high frequency module (30A) as shown in figures 4-5 comprising a substrate (32A) including a thin film resin (45A) made from polyimide, see column 5, lines 39-52.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a polyimide layer as taught by Kobayashi employed in the high frequency module of Geller in order to provide an excellent high frequency characteristic

As to claims 6, 12, Geller et al. discloses the base substrate block (16, 30) has a ground pattern (36, column 3, lines 1-10) in a portion of the organic insulative layer (32) corresponding to the conductive parts and no woven glass fabric is laid at least between the ground pattern and conductive parts.

As to claims 8, 14, Geller et al. discloses the wiring layers (22, 24) in the base substrate block (16, 30) have no woven glass fabric formed in portions thereof opposite to areas where the conductive parts (cap, resistor, or strip lines) are formed.

4. Claims 7, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geller et al. ('510) in view of Kobayashi and further in view of Kamimura et al. (U.S. Patent 5,373,112).

Geller et al. as modified by Kobayashi do not disclose shielded by a ground pattern formed on the organic insulative layer to enclose the perimeters of the conductive parts, the conductive parts formed together a strip structure or a micro-strip structure.

Kamimura et al. shows a multilayer wiring board as shown in figures 1-3 comprising a ground layer (12, 13, column 4, lines 53-56) being shielded and enclosed the perimeters of conductive parts (1, capacitors), the conductive parts formed a strip structure

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a ground being shield and enclosed conductive parts and the conductive parts formed a strip structure as taught by Kamimura et al, employ in the module of Geller and Kobayashi in order to perform a grounding, and suppress noise.

5. Claims 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geller et al. ('510) in view of Kobayashi and further in view of Prior Art (figure 5, submitted by applicant, hereafter PA).

Regarding claim 16, Geller as modified by Kobayashi disclose all of the limitation of the claimed invention (see claim 5), except for the organic substrate containing a woven glass fiber.

PA-figure 5 teaches a high frequency module (140) comprising an organic substrate (143) containing a woven glass fiber.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a woven glass fiber as taught by PA, employed in the module of Geller and Kobayashi in order to perform an excellent heat dissipation.

Regarding claim 17, Geller et al. discloses two (upper and lower) organic substrates (40, 42 and 16), and all of the limitation as disclosed in claims 5 and 6. However, Geller et al. does not disclose the substrate containing a woven glass fiber.

PA-figure 5 teaches two organic substrate (143, 144) containing woven glass fiber.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use woven glass fibers containing in the substrates as taught by PA, employed in the module of Geller in order to perform excellent heat dissipations.

Regarding claims 18-19, Geller et al. discloses all of the limitation of the claimed invention (see claim 5), except for the organic substrate containing a woven glass fiber.

PA-figure 5 teaches a high frequency module (140) comprising an organic substrate (143) containing a woven glass fiber.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a woven glass fiber as taught by PA, employed in the module of Geller in order to perform an excellent heat dissipation.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed 10/03/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues:

"There is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever regarding the purported combination and furthermore, there is no indication as to why certain regions would not have woven glass fiber which as noted in the specification, causes in consistent performance when the fiber is laid across or beneath the conductive parts.

Examiner disagrees as in claim 1, the limitation of "the fiber is laid across or beneath the conductive parts" is not claimed and the woven glass fiber does not require to form or laid to the insulative layer. Kubota and Kabayashi both teach the same field, which have the high frequency modules. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a polyimide layer as taught by Kobayashi employed in the high frequency module of Kubota in order to provide an excellent high frequency characteristic.

### ***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan T. Dinh whose telephone number is 571-272-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gutierrez F. Diego can be reached on 571-272-2245. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Art Unit: 2841

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Tuan Dinh  
December 21, 2007.

TUAN T. DINH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

12/21/07